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GENERAL INFORMATION

This Employee Job Task Analysis (EJTA) help document is for managers and safety and health professionals who have read/write access to the EJTA Application for the purpose of creating, editing, reviewing, updating, submitting, and terminating EJTA's. If you are a manager or health and safety professional and have questions about how the EJTA should be filled out, please contact the appropriate [EJTA Subject Matter Expert](#) listed on the EJTA page of the Site Occupational Medicine Contractors (SOMC) web site (<http://www.hanford.gov/health>). Please also take time to familiarize yourself with company specific documents, procedures and/or desk instruction related to EJTA's and your company's occupational medical processes.

If you are an employee or subcontractor employee who has questions about your personal EJTA, please contact your manager, safety and health professional, or your project industrial hygienist. [Click here](#) or go to <http://www.hanford.gov/health/page.cfm/EJTA> to learn about the use and purpose of the EJTA.

The EJTA **is** intended to:

- Document and communicate to medical the current potential exposures for planned work.
- Document and communicate to medical the essential job functions and physical job demands.
- Document and communicate to medical the medical qualification requirements.
- Trigger medical program enrollment and associated exams.
- Provide necessary documentation for use by medical during evaluations, including, but not limited to:
 - New hire evaluations
 - Return to work evaluations
 - Work Suitability evaluations
 - Work capacity evaluations
 - Work Restriction determinations
 - Ergonomic evaluations

The EJTA **is not** intended to:

- Document historical exposures
- Document unexpected, unplanned potential exposures
- Document training requirements
- Trigger training classes

The EJTA is based on current information about actual and potential exposures and is used to communicate exposure information to the Site Occupational Medical Contractor (SOMC). Medical qualifications and required medical programs assigned by the EJTA User Interface are performed by the SOMC according to medical protocols and procedures. Results of the medicals are documented and maintained by the SOMC and a copy is forwarded to the individual. The EJTA data is derived from the exposure assessment, which is based on a combination of qualitative judgment and quantitative exposure data. This data is not expected to be an exhaustive or exacting list of every work-related Site hazard/exposure (chemical, biological, radiological, physical or ergonomic), regardless of its significance, nor is it an exact measure of the frequency of exposure. Rather, it is intended to be an estimate based on informed professional and supervisory judgment that provides information on hazards and significant exposures.

EJTA/PEH RESULTS TAB

After clicking “send to medical” at the completion of an EJTA, the EJTA/PEH results screen will appear. This screen will either show, “There are no programs assigned to this employee”, or it will show a results screen listing the following columns: Program Name, Action, Resp. Co (Responsible Company), and Effective Date.

The action column shows the following actions: Added, Status Quo, Removed. Added is a newly assigned program. Status Quo means the employee’s last EJTA also triggered that program, and removed means questions were answered in such a way that a program previously assigned to the worker is no longer triggered and therefore is removed.

It is important to note that due to program name changes, users may see something similar to “Asbestos-Current Removed” and Asbestos < 10 Years Added. Or “Asbestos-Current Removed” and Asbestos => 10 Years Added. There is one medical program on the EJTA that is a one-time life time program with no exit exam requirement. The program name is tank farm entry and it is triggered by answering Yes to OEI question 16, Tank Farm Limited Access Required. Since this is a lifetime program with no exit exam, answering No to the question once you’ve been in the program will still show “Status Quo” on the PEH/EJTA results screen. This does not mean the worker will be called in for the exam again as it’s a one-time only exam.

It is also important to note that the list of programs shown are only those assigned based on the employee's submitted EJTA(s). Employees may be enrolled in voluntary and historical medical programs such as beryllium and asbestos and those will not show up on this list. The PEH/EJTA Results screen does NOT indicate that a worker has been medically cleared for those triggered exams or are qualified to perform the associated work.

PAST EXPOSURES

The EJTA is an evaluation of current job hazards. The EJTA does not document historical exposures or represent potential exposures in case of an accident, incident, or abnormal event. It is not an exhaustive list of all chemical or physical exposures that may have been encountered. The EJTA is not designed to evaluate or provide medical exams for potential past historical exposures on DOE sites. Please remind employees they have the right to capture past exposures using the [DOE Historic Health Exposure Questionnaire](#), available on the resources & FAQs tab of the SOMC [web site \(http://www.hanford.gov/health\)](http://www.hanford.gov/health).

ADMINISTRATIVE & JOB INFORMATION

The Admin. & Job Information tab of the EJTA should be filled out prior to moving to the other tabs of the EJTA. Please pay special attention to the Essential Functions section. Essential Functions should have come to you from human resources written job description. Essential functions are those basic job duties that an employee must be able to perform, with or without reasonable accommodations. List those functions/job tasks that are essential and necessary for the job to exist. Essential functions need to be as succinct as possible and described in concrete, action-oriented terms. When appropriate, they should include the purpose of the behavior as well as the description.

PHYSICAL JOB DEMANDS

Physical Job Demands (PJD) should come via HR on a written job or position description, or through a completed Job Analysis. The Safety & Health Professional/Industrial Hygienist should not be writing or coming up with the essential functions listed on EJTAs. When HR and or managers/supervisors are populating this section consider:

- is the activity defined appropriately as a Job Requirement and is a task performed principally by the individual without the assistance of others.
- or secondly as part of a team (if so select the ‘Q’ box).
- and then add the frequency(number and duration) code of the activity: 0, 1, 2, or 3.

For an example: if the person is a crane operator who must use both hands at the same time, then you would select the ‘Q’ for the activity: “uses both hands” and then the frequency of using both hands in the accomplishment of work (number of times and the duration of those times for a work shift).

However, if the crane operator or other operator prefers/ happens to use both hands while doing the work, but it is not a job requirement, you can select the frequency of the activity, so the ‘Q’ box is not checked.

For a more accurate PJD understand that many new or transferred employees may not know or can only guess this frequency and current employees or the employee supervisor may have more information. This should be compared with previous EJTAs.

When answering these questions, consider “What” the job is and its requirements to perform, accomplish and complete the job, and not “How” the employee does the job.

LEGEND (as shown on the EJTA questionnaire)

- 0: NEVER
- 1: RARELY
- 2: OCCASIONALLY up to 1/3 of the time
- 3: FREQUENTLY > 1/3 of the time
- Q: Job Requirement

When an activity is performed, if that activity is a job requirement, check the ‘Q’ box that is listed to the far right of the screen. Overtime and alternative work schedule (AWS) may require special considerations. AWS may include four days at 10 hours per day, 12 hour shifts, 32 hours or part time, etc.

PJD PART 1

1 Sitting

The individual sits on a typical chair, bench, and stool while performing their assigned tasks/work.

2 Standing

The individual stands straight without substantial spinal deviation on both legs or stands without assistance.

3 Walking (Even Surfaces)

The individual works on generally level walking surfaces that have been improved through leveling and the application of surfacing materials such as asphalt, concrete, etc.

4 Walking (Uneven Surfaces)

The individual works on walking surfaces that present an increased fall hazard due to obstructions, texture (rocky, sandy, damage, etc.) or by elevation changes and slopes that have not been engineered and /or landscaped through leveling and the application of surfacing materials such as asphalt, concrete, fine gravel, etc. This is typical field or non-office work, including construction work zones, surfaces not engineered for pedestrian travel.

5 Running

In most instances this probably applies to physical conditioning tasks for some emergency security personnel. The employee runs intermittently or continuously to accomplish their assigned tasks/work.

6 Crawling

The individual crawls using arms, legs, knees, and feet/shoe edges while performing their assigned tasks/work. Consider custodial, maintenance, confining space, ducting and inspections, construction and equipment assembly activities.

7 Climbing Legs Only

The individual performs some type of physical climbing activity that involves use of the legs and knees only. Hands may be used on rails but do not provide physical support for lifting legs and bodies and only for balancing. Examples include: ascending or descending stairs and ramps, or inclines and declines in natural terrain. This task should exclude the use of public access stairs to facility egresses but may include access to special rooms, lofts, and roofs.

8 Climbing (Hands and Legs)

The individual performs some type of physical climbing activity that involves use of BOTH the use of hands and the legs to raise or descend the body such as climbing a ladder.

9 Twisting

The individual twists at the neck or waist/back while performing their assigned tasks/work. Activities, tools, and work are not in front of the employees and introduce twisting. Consider office duties/computer work, custodial, maintenance, machining, construction duties. Also consider work activities not assisted by a swivel chair or those work tasks that are >180 degrees in front of them or extend past the breath and length of their arms.

10 Straight Pulling

The individual reaches and pulls on objects with or without loads while performing their assigned tasks/work. Consider pulling objects off shelves, pulling equipment on wheels or carts, opening heavy security doors/swinging gates.

11 Pulling Hand Over Hand

The individual performs hand-over-hand pulling activities such as pulling on ropes, chains, slings or wires and pipes or pulling lengths of stock either boxed or not boxed from storage shelves using gripping forces while completing their assigned tasks/work.

12 Pushing

The individual performs pushing activities using hands and arms, waist, legs, back or feet while completing their assigned tasks/work. Consider pushing carts, equipment, furniture, placing stock on shelves, etc.

PJD PART 2

13 Fine Finger Movement (not keyboarding/mousing)

The individual uses a HIGH LEVEL OF MANUAL DEXTERITY to manipulate INTRICATE SMALL PARTS OR COMPONENTS while performing their assigned tasks/work such as instrument technicians, industrial hygiene staff, HPTs, etc.

When answering this question do not consider/include office computer use. See question 28 under Physical Job Demands (PJD) Part 3.

14 Uses Both Hands

The individual uses both hands while performing their assigned tasks/work such as the operation of machining requiring use of hands, landscaping, instrument and equipment use, or use of certain tools such as jackhammers and brooms.

Office computer typing/keyboarding is not included in this question. See question 28 under Physical Job Demands Part 3.

15 Uses Both Legs

The individual uses both legs while performing their assigned tasks/work. It does not include walking to/from job locations. It may include tasks that involve using legs to lift or push.

16 Operating Motor Vehicles

The individual operates motor vehicles such as passenger cars, trucks, vans, delivery trucks, buses, etc. while performing their assigned tasks/work. An individual may require a driver with a CDL which is answered in Medical Qualifications section question #2, DOT Medical needed for CDL license or CMV driver.

17 Operating Heavy Equipment

The individual operates heavy equipment such as earthmoving, excavators, mobile drilling devices, certain utility vans, man lifts, flatbed and hauling equipment, or large mobile and fixed tracked overhead cranes while performing their assigned tasks/work. An individual may require a driver with a CDL which is answered in Medical Qualifications section question #2, DOT Medical needed for CDL license or CMV driver.

18 Operating Machinery

The individual operates machinery such as hand-held or fixed power tools or process equipment while performing their assigned tasks/work.

19 Material Handling Equipment

The individual operates powered material handling equipment while performing their assigned work. Consider equipment such as cranes, hoists, forklifts, and electric safe movers, pull carts, pallet lifts.

20 Confined Areas

The individual works in locations that are confining due to the configuration of equipment, space machinery or material in the space; areas with limited means of entry and/or exit, and/or permit-required confined spaces while performing their assigned work and are not designed for personal occupation.

Consider work in excavations/trenches, underground tunnels, HVAC plenums or ducts, crawl spaces, boilers, storm sewers, accelerator vessels, storage tanks, etc. Confined areas do not have to be or meet the definition of confined spaces.

21 Work in Hot Environments

This question does not lead to a medical program, but does inform the medical provider of the employee's current working conditions.

Consider work in outdoor environments in the summer heat, working near and around heat generating equipment, and working while wearing personal protective clothing. While performing their assigned work, the individual works in environments that could pose an increased risk of heat stress or heat strain. It does not normally include walking to/from the worksite.

Risk factors include: physiological and environmental factors such as ambient temperature, relative humidity, core body temperature, clothing ensemble (this includes PPE and/or respirator use), general health and diseases. Other potential risk factors include but are not limited to the presence of radiant and convective heat such as sunlight, heated equipment, and open flames.

22 Work in Cold Environments

While performing their routine work, the individual is located in natural or manmade (cold room) environments that could pose an increased risk of hypothermia and cold injury (severe body heat loss). Consider affects of wind chill when answering this question.

Consider outside work in late fall, winter, early spring, and in refrigerated locations. This does not include walking outside to get to a vehicle or another building, or two/from your worksite.

This question does not lead to a medical program, but does inform the physician/physician assistant of the employee's current working conditions.

23 Use of Foot Pedal/Foot Controls

The employee uses Foot Pedal/Foot Controls (foot pressure activation boxes) in order to perform certain work activities or tasks. Example includes operating shears, drill press, sewing machines, cold presses, forklifts, or other equipment that operates by foot pedals

24 Above Shoulders Work

The individual reaches above their shoulders (raising the elbows above the shoulders) while performing their assigned tasks/work. This activity may include storing or retrieving material, equipment or supplies; custodial activities such as cleaning, or placement of trash in dumpsters; maintenance activities such as painting, replacing lights; and other activities such as research equipment installation or operation.

PJD PART 3

25 Instrument Scan/Survey

Instrument Scan/Survey - This is a new dropdown list capturing instrument scans or surveys based upon the type or weight of the object. When the answer to the question is Yes, other questions appear:

- 25a Instru. Walking stick**
- 25b Instru. Equipment <5 lbs**
- 25c Instru. Equipment 5 – 10 lbs**
- 25d Instru. Equipment >10 – 20 lbs**
- 25e Instru. Equipment >20 lbs**

This activity may apply to HPTs/RCTs, IHs, ground surveyors, and others. Consider how often the equipment is used and is it a job requirement.

26 Lifting>10 lbs

Most employees will do some type of lifting during the day. Consider general activities, training, emergencies, and drills, where employee is lifting light hand tools, office binders, equipment, and certain PPE.

If the answer is Yes, then additional questions appear: It is assumed, that these lifts are by an individual; if this is a buddy lift, then divide the weight between the employees.

Any lifting over 55 pounds requires a hazard analysis to be performed and/or use of mechanical means, team lifting:

- 26a Lifting > 75 lbs** (usually rare lifts performed individually—firefighter lifting person to safety)
- 26b Lifting > 55 <= 75 lbs** (i.e. welding or breathing air bottles, equipment)
- 26c Lifting > 25 <= 55 lbs** (i.e. laundry bags, SCBA bottles/apparatus, tools, hoses, equipment)
- 26d Lifting > 10 <= 25 lbs** (i.e. office boxes, tools and materials used for work)

27 Carrying >10 lbs.

Most employees will do one or several types of carrying during the day. Consider general activities, training, emergencies, and drills. Consider carrying from room to room, from shelf to a cart, from truck to a worksite or from trailer to the field. Carries over 75 lbs are rare, but may be performed in emergencies, or with certain types of Decontamination and Decommissioning (D&D) work. For work capacity testing, employee will be evaluated on their ability to single hand carry half of their maximum lifting weight.

If the answer is Yes to the question Carrying > 10 lbs., then additional questions appear. It is assumed, that these carries are by an individual; if this is a buddy carry, then divide the weight between the employees.

Any carrying over 55 pounds requires a hazard analysis to be performed and/or use of mechanical means, team carries.

- 27a Carrying > 75 lbs**
- 27b Carrying > 55 <= 75 lbs**
- 27c Carrying > 25 <= 55 lbs**
- 27d Carrying > 10 <= 25 lbs**
- 27e Carrying - Single Hand**

28 Highly Repetitive Activities

The individual operates a computer workstation or other highly repetitive task while performing their assigned work for more than 2 hours per day. If the answer is Yes, to the question, then two additional questions appear as below:

28a Highly Rep. - Intense Keying/Mousing > 4hr/shift

With Intense Keying/Mousing, the employee is repeating similar motions with similar parts of the body such as with the fingers/ hands/wrists, necks (up and down for keying or side to side) with little or no variation every few seconds more than 4hr/shift. May include frequency of 20 hrs/week if performed 8 hrs per day for 2-3 days and/or frequency is not limited to every day.

28b Highly Rep. - Other Activities > 2 hrs/shift

With Other Activities, the employee is repeating the s similar motions with the neck, shoulders, elbows wrists, or hands (excluding keying activities) with little or no variation every few seconds more than 2hr/shift.

29 Kneeling

The individual kneels with one or two legs while performing their tasks/work. Consider custodial, maintenance, construction and equipment assembly activities.

If Yes is answered, a drop down box occurs with question:

29a Kneeling—Greater than 2 hrs/shift

30 Crouching/Squatting

The employee is required to crouch in order to perform certain work activities or tasks, i.e. as in equipment repair or installation and maintenance activities.

If Yes is answered, a drop down box occurs with question:

30a Crouching—Greater than 2 hrs /shift

PJD PART 4

31 Bending Neck or Back > 30 degrees

This is an awkward Posture: Working with the neck or back bent more than 30 degrees forward or backward. This might be applicable to crane operator looking up to watch the boom or a computer/instrument tech bending head down to work on equipment.

If Yes is answered, a drop down box occurs with question:

31a Bending – W/O Support or Varying Posture > 2 hr/shift

32 Hand Grip >=10 lb. Force or Objects > 2 hr /shift

Gripping an unsupported object(s) weighing 10 lbs. or more per hand, or gripping with a force of 10 lbs. or more per hand. An example would be gripping a fuel nozzle handle while refueling.

33 Finger Pinch >= 4 lb force or >=2 lb object

Pinching an unsupported object(s) weighing 2 or more pounds per hand, or pinching with a force of 4 or more pounds per hand. This might be comparable to pinching half a ream of paper.

33a Finger – Greater than 2 hr/shift

34 Hand/Arm Vibration

Examples of HIGH Vibration Tools are: impact wrenches, carpet strippers, chain saws, percussive tools (jack hammers, scalars, riveting or chipping hammers), pneumatic tools, or other hand tools that typically have high reciprocating speeds or torque levels.

Examples of Moderate Vibration Tools are: grinders, sanders, jig saws or other small size electric or gasoline powered hand tools that typically have only moderate vibration levels.

If the answer is Yes, then two questions appear:

34a Hand - High > 30 min/shift ie Jack Hammer

34b Hand - Moderate > 2hr/shift ie Sander

35 Repeated Impact W/Hand/Knee as Hammer

Using the hand (heel/base of the palm) or knee as a Hammer is addressed by this question if the activity takes place more than 10 times per hour more than 2 hours per shift. Examples include carpet or wood floor installation.

If the answer is Yes, then another drop down question appears:

35a Repeated – Greater than 2 hr/shift

MEDICAL QUALIFICATION EXAMS

All questions in this section have Yes/No selections and may or may not enroll the employee in a medical program. Medical program enrollments are shown in **green**.

MQE PART 1

1 Crane Operator

Driver: Manual DOE-RL-92-36, *Hanford Site Hoisting and Rigging Manual*, Revision 1 Release 69, Effective Date: May 7, 2013

Medical: Crane Operator (CRANE)

Employees operating mobile, locomotive, and cab-or pulpit-operated overhead cranes. Employees operating floor-operated cranes are not considered crane operators per the DOE-RL Hanford Site Hoisting and Rigging Manual.

2 DOT Medical needed for CDL license or CMV driver

Driver: 49 CFR 391.41 "Physical Qualifications for Drivers".

Medical: Department of Transportation Driver (DOT)

For employees requiring Commercial Drivers Licenses (CDL) or who need to be qualified as a Commercial Motor Vehicle (CMV) driver. A CDL is generally needed to drive vehicles in excess of 26,000 pounds on inter- and intra-state roads and highways and/or carrying 15 passengers plus the driver (16 people) and/or placarded for hazardous materials.

A commercial motor vehicle is defined as any self-propelled or towed vehicle used on public highways in interstate commerce to transport passengers or property when one of the following requirements is met:

- the vehicle has a gross vehicle weight rating or gross combination weight rating of 4,537 or more kilograms (10,001 or more pounds)
- the vehicle is designed to transport more than 15 passengers, including the driver
- the vehicle is used in the transportation of hazardous materials in a quantity requiring placarding under the regulations issued under the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act (49 U.S.C. 5101 et. seq.).

Exception: Fire-fighters/law enforcement personnel operating emergency equipment are exempted provided they have completed the Emergency Vehicle Accident Prevention Program (EVAP) and they carry a card certifying completion.

3 Fissile Material Handler

Driver: DOE O 426.2 *Personnel Selection, Training, Qualification and Certification Requirements For DOE Nuclear Facilities, Approved April 21, 2010.*

Medical: Fissionable Material Handler

The fissionable material handler qualifying medical program is for individuals who work as fissionable material handlers in a non-reactor nuclear facility. A Fissionable Materials Handler is a person certified by contractor facility management to manipulate or handle significant quantities of fissionable materials, or manipulate the controls of equipment used to produce, process, transfer, store, or package significant quantities of such materials. A Significant Quantity of Fissionable Materials is the minimum mass of fissionable material for which control of at least one parameter is required to ensure sub-criticality under all normal and credible abnormal conditions.

The employer's industrial hygiene and health and safety personnel should determine whether additional medical program placement is needed where appropriate. For individuals in this medical program this may include a Respirator User Medical Program.

4 Respirator Wearer

Drivers: 29 CFR 1910.134, OSHA Standards, Respiratory Protection

29 CFR 1926.103, OSHA Regulations for Construction: Respiratory Protection

DOE 0352 - Hanford Site Respiratory Protection Program (HSRPP) Revision 0

Medical: Respirator User

Medical and certification for fitness to wear an APR, PAPR, SCBA, or airline respirator are required prior to issuance or use. Voluntary use is only allowed for employees who are medically qualified, trained, and fit tested for the respiratory protection equipment (RPE) requested. As a reminder, getting the medical exam and being cleared to wear a respirator, in and of itself, does NOT force the employee to then attend respirator training or get a mask fit. Training and mask fit (if the employee needs to wear a tight-fitting respirator) are required to be in place when the employee is going to perform work while wearing a respirator.

5 Human Reliability Program

Driver: 10 CFR Part 712 “Human Reliability Program” , DOE O 472.2 Personnel Security

Medical: Human Reliability Program & Security Police Officers

For employees having access to certain special nuclear materials (SNM), facilities and programs and whose judgment may be impaired by physical and/or emotional disorders, the use of controlled substances, or the use of alcohol habitually to excess, shall be medically evaluated with the objective of reducing the resulting risk to an acceptable level. To help users determine if they should mark Yes to this question, the following information is provided:

712.10 Designation of HRP Positions

- (a) HRP certification is required for each individual assigned to, or applying for, a position that:
- (1) Affords access to Category I SNM or has responsibility for transportation or protection of Category I quantities of SNM;
 - (2) Involves nuclear explosive duties or has responsibility for working with, protecting, or transporting nuclear explosives, nuclear devices, or selected components;
 - (3) Affords access to information concerning vulnerabilities in protective systems when transporting nuclear explosives, nuclear devices, selected components, or Category I quantities of SNM; or
 - (4) Is not included in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section but affords the potential to significantly impact national security or cause unacceptable damage and is approved pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section.

6 Quality Control Inspector

Driver: 10 CFR 830.120 NRC Reg 6, N1A-1

Medical: Quality Control Inspector (see below)

The Quality Control Inspector is a person who performs inspection activities (e.g. s or measurements) to verify conformance of an item or an activity to specific requirements (e.g., established performance standards, codes, guidelines or tests).

There are 10 inspection disciplines including: basic, electrical, instrumentation, welding, receiving, mechanical and in-service inspections (ISI). The latter has four sub-types relating to quality assurance of bolts and nuts, leaks, supports and hangers, and operability.

The medical qualification for different Quality Control/ Quality Assurance certifications relate to three areas: I) near visual acuity (i.e., the ability to detect detail), ii) depth perception, and/or iii) color contrast differentiation.

Answering Yes to question 6, Quality Control Inspector will bring a Drop Down Question of:

6a AWS Vision Test

Medical: American Welding Society Vision Testing

American Welding Society Vision Testing Qualification (Certification)

Designated Quality Control Inspectors have the AWS Vision Test per MSC-PRO-263 Appendix C

7 Nuclear Reactor Operator

The Hanford Site does not currently have an operating nuclear power reactor. An exam would be required for employees whose primary job is operating nuclear power reactors. (Archived medical is Reactor Operator Medical Program)

8 Tower Climber

Employees who climb tall towers or stacks as part of their work activities or tasks. No physical exam is required. Informational use for medical provider only.

MQE PART 2

9 Hanford Patrol

Employees whose job duties involve the physical protection of the Hanford Site include Hanford Patrol Security Police Officers II and III, and Security Officer. If Yes:

9a Security Officer

Medical: Patrol Operations Center Spec, previously Patrol operations center specialist Qualifying Exam

9b Hanford Patrol Security Police Officer I

Medical: Security Police Officer I

9c Hanford Patrol Security Police Officer II

Medical: Security Police Officer II

9d Hanford Patrol Security Police Officer III

Medical: Security Police Officer III

10 Firefighter

Medical: Firefighter

Medical: Respirator User

A Firefighter is a member of a fire department whose duties require the performance of essential firefighting functions or substantially similar functions.

A Yes answer results in a drop down question:

10a HAZMAT

Medical: Hazardous Material Handler/waste worker, previously Hazardous Material Waste Worker

Medical: Respirator User

This question is intended to identify those firefighter personnel who provide support at the EVENT scene (in Hot Zone) or other areas where exposures or potential exposures to hazardous substances associated with the emergency would be reasonably anticipated to occur.

POTENTIAL EXPOSURE HAZARDS

Your company's Industrial Hygienist is the correct person to fill out this section of the EJTA. The responses to the questions in this portion of the EJTA should reflect actual or potential exposure based on sampling and characterization of work locations. It's customary to use hazard assessments or other relevant data to populate this section of the EJTA.

Legend: as shown on the EJTA

0: does not work with or around,

1a: potential, works around

1b: < 10% of criteria

1c: 10% of criteria to < criteria

2: >= criteria for <30 days/yr

3: >= criteria for >= 30 days/yr

Qd: Quantitative Data available

Hz: Hazardous Waste Related

Answering "0, 1a, 1b, or 1c" to these questions do not result in medical program assignments. Most questions on the EJTA in this section answered with a "2" or "3" will result in the employee being enrolled in the medical program for the selected hazard, if a medical program exists. Exceptions to this are explained under the individual questions: #8 Lead (Inorganic), #11 Paints/Resins (11a. Lead), #12 Welding, and #17 Other Corrosives.

Quantitative data (Qd) box should be checked if actual air sampling/monitoring results are available.

When the Hz box is marked for a question in combination with an answer 2 or 3, enrollment into the medical program for the selected hazard along with the Hazardous Material/Waste Worker and Respirator User medical programs is triggered.

The criteria in the legend above is the action level unless otherwise noted. The action level is one half of the 8 hour TWA OSHA-PEL or ACGIH-TLV, whichever is lower. Chemicals may have a ceiling or STEL limit, which may be different than the PEL/TLV. Some chemicals may have a vertical standard that require different action levels. Your company's Industrial Hygienist is the correct person to fill out this section of the EJTA.

PEH PART 1

1 Arsenic Inorganic

Driver: 29 CFR 1910.1018

Medical: Arsenic - Inorganic

2 Asbestos

Driver: 29 CFR 1910.1001 General Industries, 29 CFR 1926.1101 Construction Industry

Current Asbestos Workers Medical Program is now broken into two medical programs based on year of first exposure to asbestos. Asbestos worker => 10 years, and Asbestos worker < 10 years.

Answering with a 2 or 3 will result in being enrolled into one of the two above programs and Respirator User and will also trigger a drop-down question titled "Year of First Exposure".

2a Year of First Exposure

To the best of the employee's knowledge, pick from the drop-down menu of dates, the first year you may have ever been exposed to asbestos (regardless of how long you've worked at Hanford). This

question comes with a radio button that you must select to save the date you entered. If you do not click the radio button the date will not be saved.

The Match Engine will always assign the more stringent ASBWK1 program if there is a date anywhere that is ≥ 10 years, or if there are no dates at all, or a mismatched date (from OEI question 15).

Question 2, Asbestos, should reflect actual exposure information rather than administratively enrolling an employee by answering a 2 or 3. If the employee performs Class I, Class II and/or Class III Asbestos Construction Work regulated under 29CFR 1926.1101, then question number 15 Asbestos Class I, II or III Construction Worker on the Other Exposure Information Tab of the EJTA should be answered Yes.

3 Benzene

Driver: 29 CFR 1910.1028

Medical: Benzene

4 Beryllium

Driver: Hanford Chronic Beryllium Disease Prevention Program (CBDPP) Plan; DOE-0342

Medical: Beryllium Worker

Medical: Respirator User

This is the first Beryllium question on the EJTA. If your employee is to be designated as a Beryllium Worker, that question is in the Other Exposure Information section. The Department of Energy (DOE) mandated that all DOE sites develop a Chronic Beryllium Disease Prevention Program (CBDPP). The Hanford CBDPP applies to all Hanford Site contractor and subcontractor operations and their current employees. The CBDPP mandates an Action Level (AL) of $0.1 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ($0.0001\text{mg}/\text{m}^3$) as an 8-hour time-weighted average (TWA). Above that AL protective measures such as engineering controls and personal protective equipment should be used.

This AL is considerably below the current OSHA Beryllium Permissible Exposure Level (PEL) and is intended to minimize the incidence of both beryllium sensitivity and chronic beryllium disease. Do not use the OSHA PEL or the ACGIH TLV as exposure criteria. The response to this question must reflect actual or potential exposure based on sampling and characterization of work locations. Please do not answer a 2 or 3 simply to administratively enroll an employee into Beryllium medical monitoring. For additional information, consult the Hanford CBDPP Plan, which can be obtained from your company's Industrial Hygienist or via the Hanford Intranet home page.

5 Cadmium Inorganic

Driver: 29 CFR 1910.1027, 29 CFR 1926.1127

Medical: Cadmium

Medical: Respirator User

Consider answering Yes to this question if your workers are or may be exposed to cadmium at or above the action level unless the employer demonstrates that the worker is not, and will not be, exposed at or above the action level on 30 or more days per year. (This constitutes the OSHA defined scope of cadmium medical surveillance for 'currently exposed' workers.)

6 Formaldehyde

Driver: 29 CFR 1910.1048, 29 CFR 1926.1148

Medical: Formaldehyde

Medical: Respirator User

7 Chromium (Hexavalent)

Driver: 29 CFR 1910.1026, 29 CFR 1926.1126

Medical: Chromium (Hexavalent) Worker

Medical: Respirator User

This question is for workers who may have a potential exposure to hexavalent chromium as part of their regularly assigned job tasks.

8 Lead Inorganic

Driver: 29 CFR 1910.1025, 29 CFR 1926.62

Answering "2" to this question will result in the employee being placed in the **lead worker < 30 days-per-year**, previously (LEADS) Lead Workers' Medical Screening Program resulting in baseline medical surveillance that meets the needs of 1926.62. Consider answering a "2" to this question when your exposure monitoring results are less than the action level for less than 30 days. Lead worker < 30 days-per-year also provides lead screening for construction tasks (29 CFR 1926.62) which result in occupational exposure **on any day** at or above the action level (airborne concentration of 30 µg/m³).

Answering "3" to this question will result in the employee being placed in the **lead worker =>30 days-per-year**, previously (LEAD) Lead Workers' Medical Program which includes blood lead testing every 2 months for the first 6 months and every 6 months thereafter. Consider answering a "3" to this question when workers are exposed to lead in the workplace at or above airborne concentrations of 30 µg/m³ on 30 or more days per year. This meets both the medical surveillance requirements of 1926.62 and 1910.1025. Answering a 3 to this question also triggers enrollment in **Respirator User**.

9 Noise

Driver: 10 CFR 851 requires the use of ACGIH, (3 dBA exchange rate), 29 CFR 1910.95, 29 CFR 1926.52

Medical: Hearing Conservation Program

Typically if the equipment operates at > 85 dBA, then enrollment into HCP should be considered.

10 Laser Light

Driver: ANSI Z136.1 2000

Medical: Laser Vision

Where there is direct Ocular or Skin exposures see ACGIH Physical Agents: LASERS for calculation of exposures. Lasers lights may be used by construction and surveyors to measure ground levels and building measurements; by laboratory staff in spectroscopy equipment; by welders to cut/weld/braze. Lasers may also be used for remote atmospheric sensors, laser engraving, bar code readers, as well as military uses.

This question (above) should reflect actual exposure information rather than answering a 2 or 3 to administratively enroll an employee into the program. Where the employee is working with/around Class IIIB or Class IV LASERS or LASER systems go to the Other Exposure Information Tab of the EJTA and answer Yes to question 14 Operate/potential exposure-Class 3B Or IV L/L System (not L Pointer).

PEH PART 2

11 Paints/Resins

This question is used to determine if the employee works with application of any type of paint or resin products or materials. For work with removing paints or resin products see question #14 Particulates. If this question is answered with a Yes, then two drop-down questions appear:

11a Lead

Answering "2" to this question will result in the employee being placed in the **lead worker < 30 days-per-year**, previously (LEADS) Lead Workers' Medical Screening Program resulting in baseline medical surveillance that meets the needs of 1926.62. Consider answering a "2" to this question when your exposure monitoring results are less than the action level for less than 30 days. Lead worker < 30 days-per-year also provides lead screening for construction tasks (29 CFR 1926.62) which result in occupational exposure **on any day** at or above the action level (airborne concentration of 30 µg/m³).

Answering "3" to this question will result in the employee being placed in the **lead worker =>30 days-per-year**, previously (LEAD) Lead Workers' Medical Program which includes blood lead testing every 2 months for the first 6 months and every 6 months thereafter. Consider answering a "3" to this question when workers are exposed to lead in the workplace at or above airborne concentrations of 30 µg/m³ on 30 or more days per year. This meets both the medical surveillance requirements of 1926.62 and 1910.1025. Answering a 3 to this question also triggers enrollment in **Respirator User**.

11b Solvents**Medical:Solvent**

The solvents question may also trigger medical program enrollment into **Respirator User** depending on the solvent selected.

A monitoring program for those employees exposed or potentially exposed to one or more of the solvent class of chemicals. A few of the tasks and activities for consideration are tank farms, hazardous waste, vehicle maintenance, and painting. The solvents pick list is used to allow multiple entries for other solvents from an alphabetized list of materials. The process may be repeated as many times as needed to list all exposures to other solvents. If a solvent is not listed you may select "other" from the pick list and type in the specific chemicals name.

12 Welding

Answering a Yes to the welding question will not, by itself, trigger enrollment into a medical program. If answer to this question is Yes, two drop-down questions appear.

This question set is designed for those employees potentially exposed to certain metal fumes produced during welding, torch cutting or torch burning of/on bare or coated (i.e. painted) metal surfaces. This also includes metal fumes resulting from welding rod composition, hard surfacing processes used to build up wear edges on equipment, contaminants and coating decomposition products, but not welding fluxes.

There are several types of welding operations (including electric arc-welding, oxyacetylene welding, spot welding, and inert or shielded gas welding using helium or argon). The hazards involved in welding stem

from the fumes from the weld metal such as lead or cadmium metal, and the fumes or gases arising from the welding process.

If you select Yes to question 12, the following two drop-down questions will appear:

12a Nickel (SS)

12b Other Welding

The Other welding pick list is used to allow multiple entries for other chemicals from an alphabetized list of materials. The process may be repeated as many times as needed to list all exposures to other welding constituents such as Zinc, Cadmium, Manganese, Vanadium, Aluminum, Iron, Magnesium, Copper, Cobalt, Welding fumes.

Answering a 2 or a 3 to the questions above triggers enrollment into **Respirator User**. Only an answer of 3 triggers enrollment into **Welding Applications**.

13 Carcinogens (if not checked elsewhere)

Depending on chemical agent listed and exposure level, either one of the following medical program will be triggered:

Medical: Carcinogen Worker

Medical: Carcinogen Worker – Non-Regulated

The carcinogens questions may also trigger medical program enrollment into **Respirator User** or other medical exams depending on the carcinogen selected.

A pick list is used to allow multiple entries for this section of the EJTA. The process may be repeated as many times as needed to list all exposures to any carcinogen. For purposes of this question, a chemical is considered a carcinogen if:

13a A1 or OSHA

- KNOWN CARCINOGEN **Medical: Carcinogen Worker**
- OSHA has designated it a carcinogen as listed in 29 CFR 1910, Subpart Z;
- The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) lists it as an A1 Confirmed Human Carcinogen;
- The National Toxicology Program (NTP) lists it as NTP-1 Known to be a carcinogen;
- The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) lists it as IARC-1 Carcinogen to Humans.

13b Other Carcinogens

- POTENTIAL OR SUSPECTED CARCINOGEN **Medical: Carcinogen Worker – Non-Regulated**
- ACGIH lists it as an A2 Suspected Human Carcinogen;
- NTP lists it as NTP-2 Reasonably anticipated to be a carcinogen;
- IARC lists it as IARC-2A Probably Carcinogenic to Humans;
- IARC lists it as IARC-2B Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

You may use the [NTP list](#) as a reference.

14 Particulates

Medical: The particulate question alone does not trigger program enrollment into Medical. However, the following three programs or a combination of the following (or more) may be triggered:

Medical: Silica – Crystalline Worker

Medical: Synthetic Vitreous Fibers

Medical: Respirator User

List all particulate exposures not listed elsewhere to which an employee is commonly exposed. If the answer is Yes, then three drop-down options appear:

14a Coal Dust

14b Synthetic Vitreous Fibers

A pick list is used to allow multiple entries. The process may be repeated as many times as needed to list all fibers.

14c Other Particulates

A pick list is used to allow multiple entries. The process may be repeated as many times as needed to list all particulates.

PEH PART 3

15 Chlorinated Solvents

A pick list is used to allow multiple entries. The process may be repeated as many times as needed to list all chlorinated solvents.

16 Other Solvents

Medical: Solvent- Medical

This may or may not also result in enrollment into other programs such as respirator user exam depending on the solvent listed. The medical exam is the same test no matter how many or which type of solvent is chosen. A pick list is used to allow multiple entries. The process may be repeated as many times as needed to list all solvents. However, instead of listing multiple solvents, you may use terminology such as “miscellaneous solvents from XYZ area”. A few of the facilities, tasks and/or processes that use solvents are tank farms, painting, hazardous waste work, vehicle maintenance, and others.

17 Other Corrosives

Medical: Corrosives

Only an answer of "3" to this question will result in the employee being placed in the CORSV program, which is a monitoring program for those people potentially exposed to corrosives for >30 days per year. Exposure is through inhalation, ingestion or absorption through the skin. Corrosives can be a solid, liquid or gaseous substance that burns, irritates, or destructively attacks organic tissues, such as lungs, stomach or skin. Generally these are strong and/or concentrated acids and bases including chlorine, bromine and fluorine gases.

18 Isocyanates

There is no medical program enrollment for this question. It is included to give the medical provider a complete picture of potential occupational exposure to worksite hazards.

19 Epichlorohydrin

There is no medical program enrollment for this question. It is included to give the medical provider a complete picture of potential occupational exposure to worksite hazards.

20 Chlorine

There is no medical program enrollment for this question. It is included to give the medical provider a complete picture of potential occupational exposure to worksite hazards.

21 PCBs

Medical: Polychlorinated Biphenyl

Medical: Respirator User

This monitoring program is for workers who work with PCBs or equipment containing PCBs that can become airborne or that can spill or splash on the skin or into the eyes, or handle any solid products that may result in exposure to PCBs by skin contact or by inhalation.

22 Ammonia

There is no medical program enrollment for this question. It is included to give the medical provider a complete picture of potential occupational exposure to worksite hazards.

23 Mercury

Medical: Mercury

Medical: Respirator User

24 Other Chemicals

There is no medical program enrollment for “Other Chemicals”. However, if you mark a 2 or a 3 AND the HZ box, it will trigger **Hazardous Material Handler/Waste Worker**

The other chemicals question is included to give the medical provider a complete picture of potential occupational exposure to worksite hazards.

A pick list is used to allow multiple entries. The process may be repeated as many times as needed to list all solvents.

OTHER EXPOSURE INFORMATION

Other Exposure Information (OEI) is the tab where hazards and/or medical qualification exams not addressed elsewhere within the EJTA Application are listed. These are Yes/No answers to these questions and not all of them will lead to a medical exam. The question documents the employee’s anticipated work tasks and the medical provider needs a complete picture of occupational exposure and work tasks for the coming year. For additional guidance when answering the question in this section, contact your Industrial Hygienist.

OEI PART 1

1 Radiation Worker II

There is no medical program enrollment for this question. It is included to give the medical provider a complete picture of potential occupational exposure to worksite hazards. Radiological Worker II includes employees whose job assignments involve unescorted entry to High or Very High Radiation Areas, Contamination Areas, High Contamination Areas, Soil Contamination Areas (to perform work that disturbs soil), or Airborne Radioactivity Areas.

2 High Vibration

There is no medical program enrollment for this question. It is included to give the medical provider a complete picture of potential occupational exposure to worksite hazards.

Consider answering Yes if the employee is exposed to high vibrations other than through hand tools. Consider activities such as driving large trucks or earth moving equipment, working on vibrating platforms/structures, etc.

If the exposure is through HAND tools having high vibrations (i.e. high speed/torque tools like pneumatic tools, jackhammers, air tampers, chainsaw) then see Physical Job Demands section, question #34, Hand/Arm Vibration.

3 Licensed Pesticide Applicator

Medical: Pesticide and Organophosphates

Medical: Respirator User

Consider answering Yes to this question when the worker is a licensed pesticide applicator or works with materials containing organophosphates, carbamates or organochlorines.

4 Greenhouse Work; WBGT =>80F

There is no medical program enrollment for this question. It is included to give the medical provider a complete picture of potential occupational exposure to worksite hazards.

Consider answering Yes to this question when the employee performs work in a greenhouse, enclosures, tents, or other areas where temperatures may be greater than or equal to 80 degrees F by Wet Bulb Globe Temperature (WBGT).

Employees could also be wearing additional protective clothing.

5 Impermeable Clothing

There is no medical program enrollment for this question. It is included to give the medical provider a complete picture of potential occupational exposure to worksite hazards.

Consider answering Yes to this question when the employee wears impermeable or encapsulated clothing. Impermeable clothing refers to clothing that prevents all evaporation of sweat and includes rubber or plastic suits such as rain suits. Impermeable clothing does not include anti-C or other semi-impermeable clothing but be aware two sets of anti-C's may create a heat load to consider.

6 Physically Stressful Environments

Driver: Thermal Stress section of ACGIH-TLV booklet

There is no medical program enrollment for this question. It is included to give the medical provider a complete picture of potential occupational exposure to worksite hazards.

When answering this question consider the combined contributions of workloads (e.g. light, moderate, and heavy) affecting metabolic rate. For additional information refer to your company Heat Stress procedure or Safety and Health Professional.

Additional questions on the EJTA that take thermal stress concerns into consideration are PJD Part 2, question 21 Work in Hot Environments, question 22 Work in Cold Environments, OEI question 4 Greenhouse Work and OEI question 5 Impermeable Clothing.

7 Bloodborne Pathogens

Driver: OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1030

Medical: Bloodborne Pathogen

When answering this question, consider personnel categories who can reasonably anticipate occupational exposure to the following:

- human blood or human other potentially infectious materials (OPIM) through skin, eye, mucous membrane
- skin-penetrating injuries with sharp objects contaminated with human blood or human

Potential personnel categories may include: fire department, security, paramedic, emergency medical technician (EMT), designated first aid providers, radiation control technician (RCT), and custodial personnel. In some of these job classifications, not all workers may be occupationally exposed to Bloodborne Pathogens.

Designated first aid providers are not employees who have merely been trained in first aid. Designated first aid providers must be designated by their employer as responsible for rendering medical assistance or administering first aid as part of their assigned Essential Functions/duties.

Enrollment in the BBPP via this EJTA question and completion of Bloodborne Pathogen Training are required prior to being eligible to receive the hepatitis B vaccination series at the Site Occupational Medical Contractor (SOMC). There is no examination associated with this medical program and BBP Training is required within 10 days of assumption of job duties.

Answering Yes to question 7, Bloodborne Pathogens, will drop down two additional questions:

7a Communicable Disease (e.g. Health Care Worker)

Medical: Health Care Workers Communicable Disease

Medical program to protect high-risk workers and health care workers against occupationally acquired communicable diseases. Workers possibly requiring this program include: Hanford Fire Department paramedics, emergency medical technicians, firefighter first-responders, and SOMC physicians,

physician assistants, clinic nurses, work injury management staff, medical technicians, patient registration specialist, and behavioral health staff. Consider answering Yes to this question if the employee has direct patient contact in the course of their job or occupation.

7b OMC Medical Tester Qualification

Medical: Medical Testers Color Vision

This question is only applicable to the SOMC staff. This qualifying program is for health care workers who perform medical tests where color vision could potentially impact the testing results.

8 Routinely work within a RCRA/CERCLA boundary

Driver: OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120 Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER), 40 CFR Parts 264 and 265 Answering Yes to 8 triggers enrollment into both of the following medical programs:

Medical: Hazardous Material Handler/Waste Worker

Medical: Respirator User

A 'boundary' is defined as the way access is restricted as monitored by ACES, HASP, etc. Additional barriers, such as fences or other physical structures, may be utilized to help enforce a boundary. Consider answering Yes to question 8 if the employee:

- May also be occasionally assigned to a RCRA/CERCLA site for specific limited tasks and are unlikely to be exposed => published exposure limits. (i.e. surveyors, fire system maintenance).
- Routinely (30+ days/yr) assigned to project/site and/or perform hazardous substance removal/activities.
- May or may not be exposed to chemicals at or above published exposure limits.
- May or may not be required to wear a respirator 30 or more days/year.
- Includes treatment, storage, and disposal (TSD) facility workers and HAZMAT teams.
- Does NOT include workers who are on the periphery of the waste site (office/support type).
- Does NOT include every workplace North of the WYE barricade.

9 Tank Farm Waste Worker

Answering Yes to 9 triggers enrollment into all of the following medical programs:

Medical: Tank farm hazardous waste worker (TANK)

Medical: Tank Farm Entry (TENT) (one time only exam – see question 16 below for additional details)

Medical: Respirator User

Medical: Hazardous Material Handler/Waste Worker

Consider answering Yes to this question if the employee:

- Is regularly assigned to work within a tank farm to perform work activities that have the potential to generate waste.
- May occasionally be assigned to work within tank farms for specific limited tasks and are unlikely to be exposed => published exposure limits. (i.e. surveyors, fire system maintenance).
- Is potentially exposed to chemicals at or above published exposure limits.

Employees that answer YES to this question SHALL not answer YES to 16 of this section: Tank Farm Limited Access Required. Tank Farm Waste Worker (question 9) triggers the same medical (TENT) that question 16 triggers. If you answer No to Tank Farm Waste Worker (question 9), but need limited Tank Farm Access, answer Yes to question 16 below.

11 Wildlife/Wild Animals

Answering Yes to wildlife or wild animals does not trigger enrollment into a medical program but will allow you to see the additional questions which will trigger enrollment (see below). Wildlife or Wild Animals covers employees with essential or supplemental job functions that involve ongoing contact with wild mammals, their excreta, blood, or other WILD ANIMAL body fluids in the natural environment.

- DO NOT include exposure to cold-blooded animals such as fish, reptiles (e.g. snakes and lizards), or amphibians.
- DO NOT include exposure to insects (e.g. spiders) or arthropods (e.g. scorpions).

11a Wild Mammal Handler

Medical: Animal Handler – Wild, previously Wild Animal Handler Medical Monitoring Program

These are employees with essential or supplemental job functions that involve ongoing contact with wild mammals, their excreta, blood, or other WILD ANIMAL body fluids in the natural environment. If the employee ONLY works with wild fowl, do not mark this section, but indicate the specific Fowl/Avian Worker section. (For work with both wild mammals and fowl, mark both sections.)

- DO NOT include exposure to cold-blooded animals such as fish, reptiles (e.g. snakes and lizards), or amphibians.
- DO NOT include exposure to insects (e.g. spiders) or arthropods (e.g. scorpions).

11b Fowl/Avian Worker

Medical: Animal Handler – Wild, previously Wild Animal Handler Medical Monitoring Program

These are employees with essential or supplemental job functions that involve ongoing contact with wild birds, their excreta, blood, or other WILD BIRD body fluids in the natural environment.

12 Member of HAZMAT Emergency Response Org.?

Driver: 29 CFR 1910.120, OSHA Standards, Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
Question 11 alone does not trigger medical program enrollment (see below). This question is intended to identify individuals who have been designated to participate in the Emergency Response effort for FACILITIES having an ERO per requirements in the above referenced document. If this question is answered "Yes", an additional "Yes/No" sub-question will appear.

12a Designated responder into EVENT scene?

Medical: Hazardous Material Handler/Waste Worker

Medical: Respirator User

This question is intended to identify those ERO personnel who provide support at the EVENT scene (in Hot Zone) or other areas where exposures or potential exposures to hazardous substances associated with the emergency would be reasonably anticipated to occur.

13 Beryllium Worker

Driver: Chronic Beryllium Disease Prevention Program (CBDPP)

Medical: Beryllium Worker

Medical: Respirator User

Employee has been assigned by his/her manager to work in areas where beryllium contamination may remain and perform work that may disturb settled dust. This would not necessarily include work in facilities that are posted as a “Beryllium Suspect Area” since there are no entry requirements associated with these types of areas.

14 Operate/potential exposure-Class 3B Or IV L/L System (not L Pointer)

Driver: ANSI Z 136.1 2000

Medical: Laser Vision

Consider answering Yes to this question where there is direct Ocular or Skin exposures. See ACGIH Physical Agents: LASERS for calculation of exposures.

15 Asbestos Class I, II, or III construction worker

This question is intended to identify those employees who perform Class I, Class II and/or Class III asbestos construction work regulated under 29CFR 1926.1101. Current Asbestos Workers Medical Program is now broken into two medical programs based on year of first exposure to asbestos. Asbestos worker => 10 years, and Asbestos worker < 10 years.

Answering Yes to this will result in being enrolled into one of the two above programs and Respirator User. Yes will also trigger a drop-down question titled “Year of First Exposure”.

15a Year of First Exposure

To the best of the employee’s knowledge, pick from the drop-down menu of dates, the first year you may have ever been exposed to asbestos (regardless of how long you’ve worked at Hanford). This question comes with a radio button that you must select to save the date you entered. If you do not click the radio button the date will not be saved.

The Match Engine will always assign the more stringent ASBWK1 program if there is a date anywhere that is ≥ 10 years, or if there are no dates at all, or a mismatched date (from PEH question 2).

Definitions of Class I, Class II, and Class III and Class IV asbestos work (from 29CFR 1926.1101):

Class I Asbestos Work: Activities involving removal of thermal system insulation (TSI) and surfacing asbestos-containing material (ACM) or presumed asbestos-containing material (PACM)

Class II Asbestos Work: Activities involving removal of ACM or PACM which is not TSI or surfacing material (i.e., Class II work is removal of asbestos containing wall board, floor tile and sheeting, roofing and siding shingles, and construction mastics).

Class III Asbestos Work: Repair and maintenance operations where ACM, including TSI and surfacing ACM and PACM, is likely to be disturbed and the disturbed material fits into a 60-inch glove bag.

Class IV Asbestos Work: Maintenance and custodial activities during which employees contact but do not disturb ACM or PACM, and activities to clean up dust, waste, and debris resulting from Class I, II, and III activities.

16 Tank Farm Limited Access Required (Previous wording: Tank Farm Entry Required)

Driver: This question was designed to meet the administrative controls for entry into the tank farms. This question will not apply to all Hanford Site workers. The following medical program is triggered when question 16 is answered Yes:

Medical: Tank Farm Entry (TENT)

This medical is a one-time exam with lifetime enrollment and no exit exam. This is not a hazardous waste exam and is not a tank farm waste worker exam. If that level of exam is needed see OEI question 9. Tank Farm Waste Worker.

Consider answering Yes to question 16 if the employee:

- Needs sporadic limited access to the Tank Farms to perform tours, audits and/or inspections (Non-Waste Worker activities).
- Will not be performing work in the Tank Farms. (If employee needs to perform work in the tank farms select Yes for question 9 of this section: Tank Farms Waste Worker.
- Will not be allowed in areas with potential exposures (e.g., work areas controlled as posted Vapor Control Zone or active waste transfer zones).

17 ATL ONLY – 29 CFR 1910.1450 for Beryllium

This question is for ATLII employees only. If you are an ATL employee and work in hoods and glove boxes with the potential to process Beryllium samples, check Yes, otherwise check No.

Checking Yes to question 17 results in the following drop-down:

17a Be Medical Monitoring

Check Yes if you agree to be enrolled in the annual Be Medical Monitoring program, check No if you choose to not be enrolled. Checking Yes triggers the Beryllium Worker medical exam.

ACRONYMS

| | |
|---------|---|
| ACES | Access Control/ Entry System |
| AL | Action Level |
| CDL | Commercial Drivers Licenses. |
| CERCLA | Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability |
| CMV | Commercial Motor Vehicle |
| DOE | Department of Energy |
| DOE-ORP | Department of Energy-Office of River Protection |
| DOE-RL | Department of Energy-Richland Operations Office |
| DOT | Department of Transportation |
| EJTA | Employee Job Task Analysis |
| HAMTC | Hanford Atomic Metal Trades Council |
| HR | Human Resources |
| HSWET | Hanford Site Workers Eligibility Tool |
| IA | Interpretative Authority |
| IARC | International Agency for Research on Cancer |
| IH | Qualified Project Industrial Hygienist |
| NFPA | National Fire Protection Association |
| OEI | Other Exposure Information |
| OSHA | Occupational Safety and Health Act |
| PEH | Potential Exposure Hazard |
| PEH | Potential Exposure Hazards |
| PEL | Permissible Exposure Limit |
| PJD | Physical Job Demands |
| POC | Point of Contact |
| RCRA | Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. |
| S&HP | Safety and Health Professional |
| SME | Subject Matter Expert |
| SOMC | Site Occupational Medical Contractor |
| TSD | Treatment, storage, and disposal |
